ENVIRONMENTAL AND CLIMATECHANGE POLICY OF HUNGARY

Workshop on Environment and Climate Change
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Ministry of Environment and Water

Development of the Hungarian Environmental Policy

Milestones:

Transition period (political changes, 1989-1993)

- Improvement of the legal regulations – establishment of the environmental planning system
- Institutional capacity building
- Structural changes in the economy, Privatisation (land, industry, services)
- Democratisation

Accession period (1993-2004)

- Preparation phase (1993-1998)
- Initial phase of negotiations (January – July 1999)
- Closing phase of negotiations (1999-2004)

EU memeberstate

- Keeping up with new regulations
- Active participation in the formulation of EU environmental policy
- New perspectives in international cooperation

Principles of the National Environment Programme

- **Cconventional principles of environment protection**
- **Exemplary principles in environmental governmental activities of developed countries**
- **Principles of sustainable development**

  The NEP has to promote creating the social- economic and environmental conditions necessary for the transition towards sustainable development.

Ministry of Environment and Water

Action programmes of NEP

- Action programme to improve environmental awareness
- Action programme on climate change
- Action programme on environmental health and food safety
- Action programme on urban environment quality
- Action programme on protection of biodiversity and nature conservation
- Action programme on rural environment quality, area and land use
- Action programme on water protection and sustainable use of water resources
- Action programme on waste management
- Action programme on environmental safety

Main goals of the NEP I.

AIR QUALITY

- **Air quality to comply with health limits in each settlement in the country by 2010,**
- **Emission reduction action plans**
- **Technological development at the industrial sector (BAT's & BEP's)**
- **Ratio of population affected by air pollution to be reduced from current 40% to 20%**
- **Reducing air pollution caused by transportation**

NOISE

- **Reducing noise exposure exceeding health standard levels (legislation, noise map, plan, funding)**

CHEMICALS

- **20% reduction in use of toxic chemical substances, pesticides, and non-degradable organic pollutants**
- **Reduction the amount of obsolete pesticide, and other hazardous wastes (PCB's)**

Main goals of the NEP II.

WATER

- **Quality of surface and underground waters to comply with ”good ecological state” requirements according to the European Union Water Frame Directive by 2015**
- **Ensure drinking water supply complies with EU quality requirements for a population of 2 750 000 in further 877 settlements by the end of 2010**
- **Ensure adequate treatment of wastewaters everywhere in the country by 2015**

WASTE

- **Overall quantity of waste generated not to surpass 2000 level by 2010**
- **Waste to be deposited only if it is not treatable with other methods**
- **Increase share of selective communal waste collection – in relation to overall waste mass to 35-40% by 2010**
- **Reuse of 50% of packaging waste by 2015**

Környezetvédelmi és Vízügyi Minisztérium

Main goals of the NEP III.

ENERGY

- Increase the proportion of renewable energy sources
- Increase energy efficiency
- Reduce energy dependency

NATURE PROTECTION

- Hungary's accession enriches the environmental heritage of the European Union with an independent bio-geographical unit – Pannonicum
- At least 15% of the country will become part of NATURA 2000
- 11% of the country to be declared legally protected
- Implementing the national agro-environmental programme (around 3 million hectares)

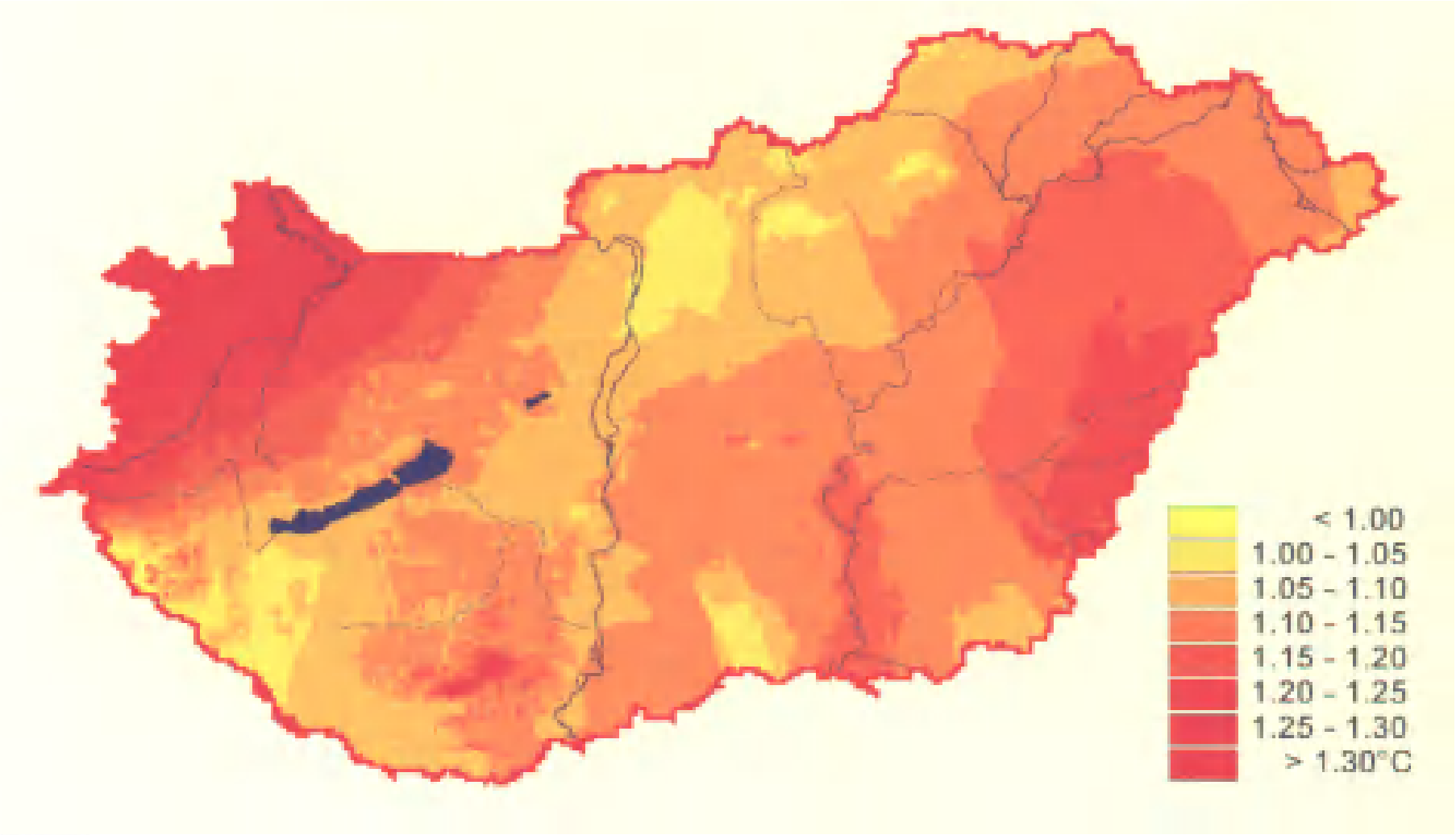
Környezetvédelmi és Vízügyi Minisztérium

The National Climate Change Strategy

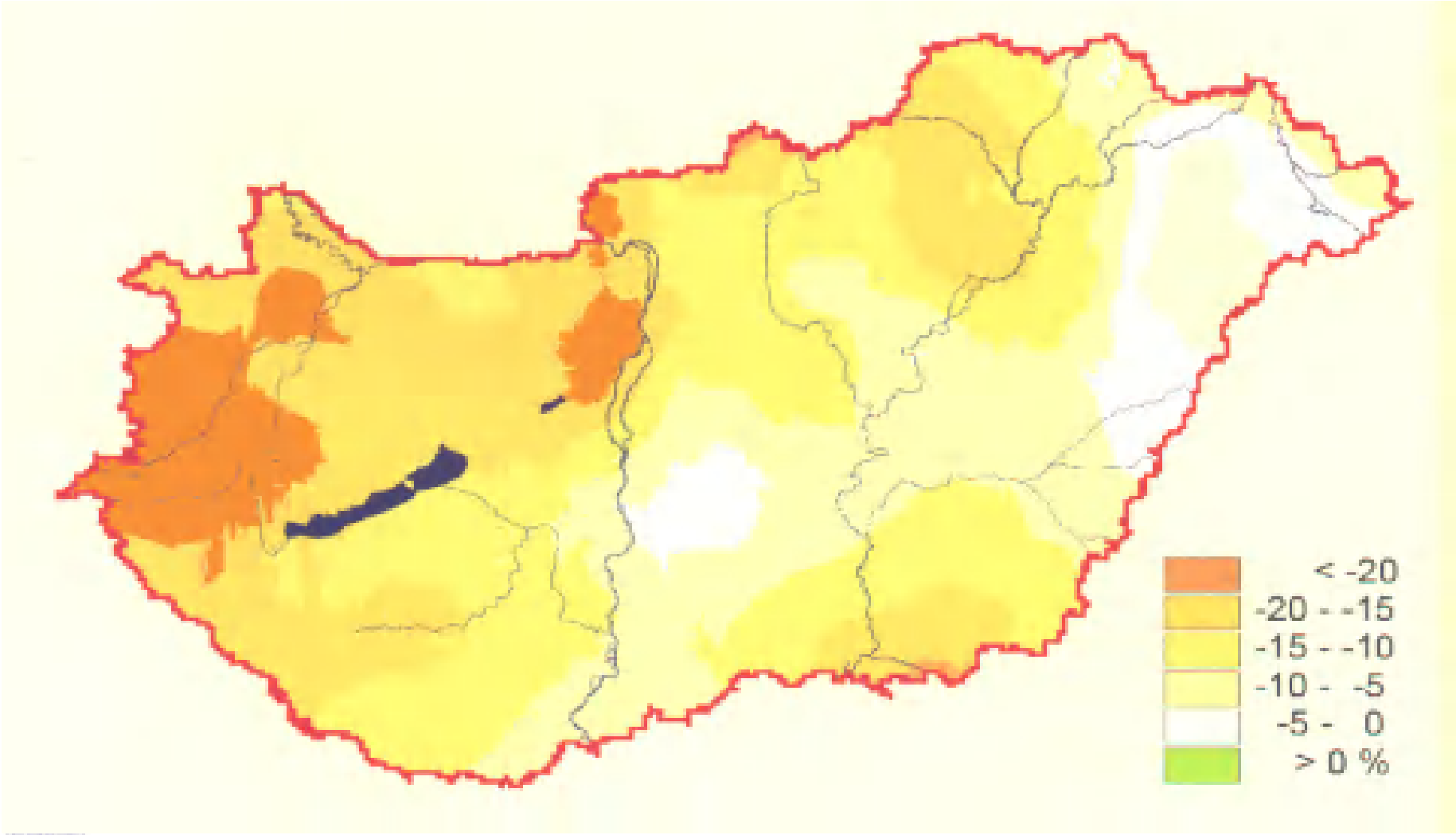
Necessity and actuality of the Strategy

- The atmosphere has changed significantly
- We must act in time and prevent the harmful effects
- The society and the economy must be preconditioned
- International climate awareness is increasing
- Hungary also has to participate in the commitments (EU membership)
- Preparing is cheaper than the ulterior recovery of the damages (Stern Review)
- Decreasing the dependency from energy import

Increasing temperature, 1901-2006



Decreasing rainfall, 1951-2006



The National Climate Change Strategy

- Disposed by Act No. LX/2007
- First strategy: for the period 2008-2025
- Fields: Greenhouse gas emission reduction (mitigation), adaptation, awareness raising
- 2-year National Climate Changes Programmes on the implementation of measures described in NCCS

  (first: 2009-2010; under preparation)
- Re-examination first after 2 years, then in every 5 years
- The Parliament accepted it on 17 March 2008 by vote with one accord

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Structure and measures of NCCS

Mitigation

- Current situation
- Future image
- Possibilities in the sectors

Adaptation

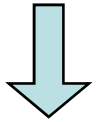
Evaluation of the situation, goals, measures

- water management,
- agriculture,
- forestry,
- human health,
- natural habitats,
- built environment and infrastructure

Implementation

Emission reduction

- Essence: Greenhouse gas emission reduction and prevent its accession



reduction of total energy use (lower material and energy need in production and consumption)

- Examines:
  - emission reduction potential per sector
  - Measures to reduce emissions (e.g.: increasing efficiency)

- Possible governmental measures to reduce greenhouse gas emission

Adapting to the changes

- Agriculture, plant growing, animal keeping
- Forest and landscape management, landscape conservation
- Natural flora and fauna, nature conservation
- Water management, irrigation, protection against flood and inland inundation
- Human health
- Regional development, built environmental infrastructure
- Climate refugees

Tasks and challenges

- Measures are needed that help emission reduction as well
- Long-run mentality
- Combining national, regional and local levels
- Harmonizing, integrating measures
- Combining existing database, systems
- Researches
- Collaboration of authorities
- Mobilization of society

Implementation

- Governmental and social tasks
- Tasks of local government and settlement
- Giving information about the costs of the Strategy, benefits and the new application resources
- Tracking the implementation
- Allocating the revenues from international emission trading strictly to mitigation goals
- Implement programs to reach the goals of NCCS (e.g..GIS)

The Green Investment Scheme (GIS)

- Hungary sold emission quotes in 2008
- The biggest GHG reduction potential is housing sector
- The main task of GIS is refurbishments of public buildings, turning new building operations to climate friendly, passive houses, energy-saving systems, insulation of schools and hospitals
- The firs program is set up to develop energy efficiency of block houses built with industrialized technology
- The program runs from the 1st of September this year
- Additional GHG saving programs are under preparation

Környezetvédelmi és Vízügyi Minisztérium

Renewable energy sources in Hungary

- The proportion of RES of the total energy consumption is 5.4%
- It has to be increased to 13% for 2020 regarding the RES Directive of the EU
- We need to reconstruct the subsidization system to reach EU target
- The feed in tariff for green electricity exist since 2004, but the structure is not efficient for the RES development
- The biggest technically achievable potential is in biomass in Hungary (current proportion 90%, future proportion is 70% of the total biomass use)
- The future of biomass is the development of decentralized small scale biomass power plants
- Hungary has also a very good potential in the use of geothermal energy
- Wind energy is has a energy production cap (710 MW) due to poor GRID system (current 190 MW) (GRID access apl. 03. 2010)
- Solar power has a very big potential, but the subsidization system does not meet with the investment prices
- Hydro power is not efficient enough due to geographical reasons

The Energy and Environment Operative Program

- **The main resource for environment development (4.9 billion € from 2007 to 2015)**
- **The programmes are for two years than revised**
- **6 priorities at the time scale between 2009-2010**

  - Healthy and clean settlements (mainly municipal waste water treatment)

  - Wise management of waters (flood protection, remediation, drinking water resource protection

  - Wise management of natural sources (habitat conserving of agriculture and forestry)

  - Increase the usage of renewable energy sources (RES based heating and cooling, RES based regional development, RES based electricity production, combined assistance and granting of subsidized credit)

  - Efficient energy use (complex projects, third party financing, district heat modernization)

  - Promotion of sustainable lifestyles and consumption (national campaigns)

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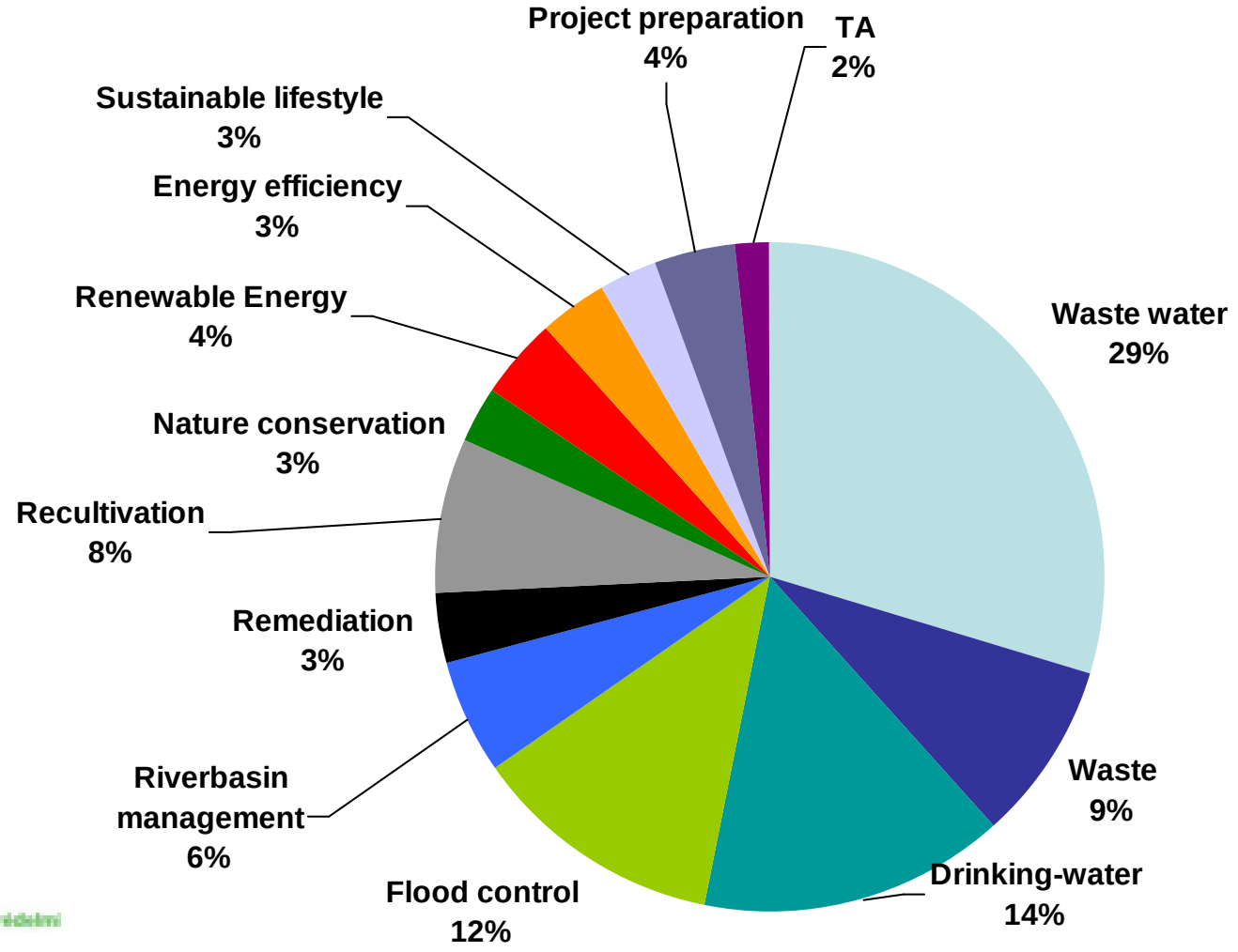
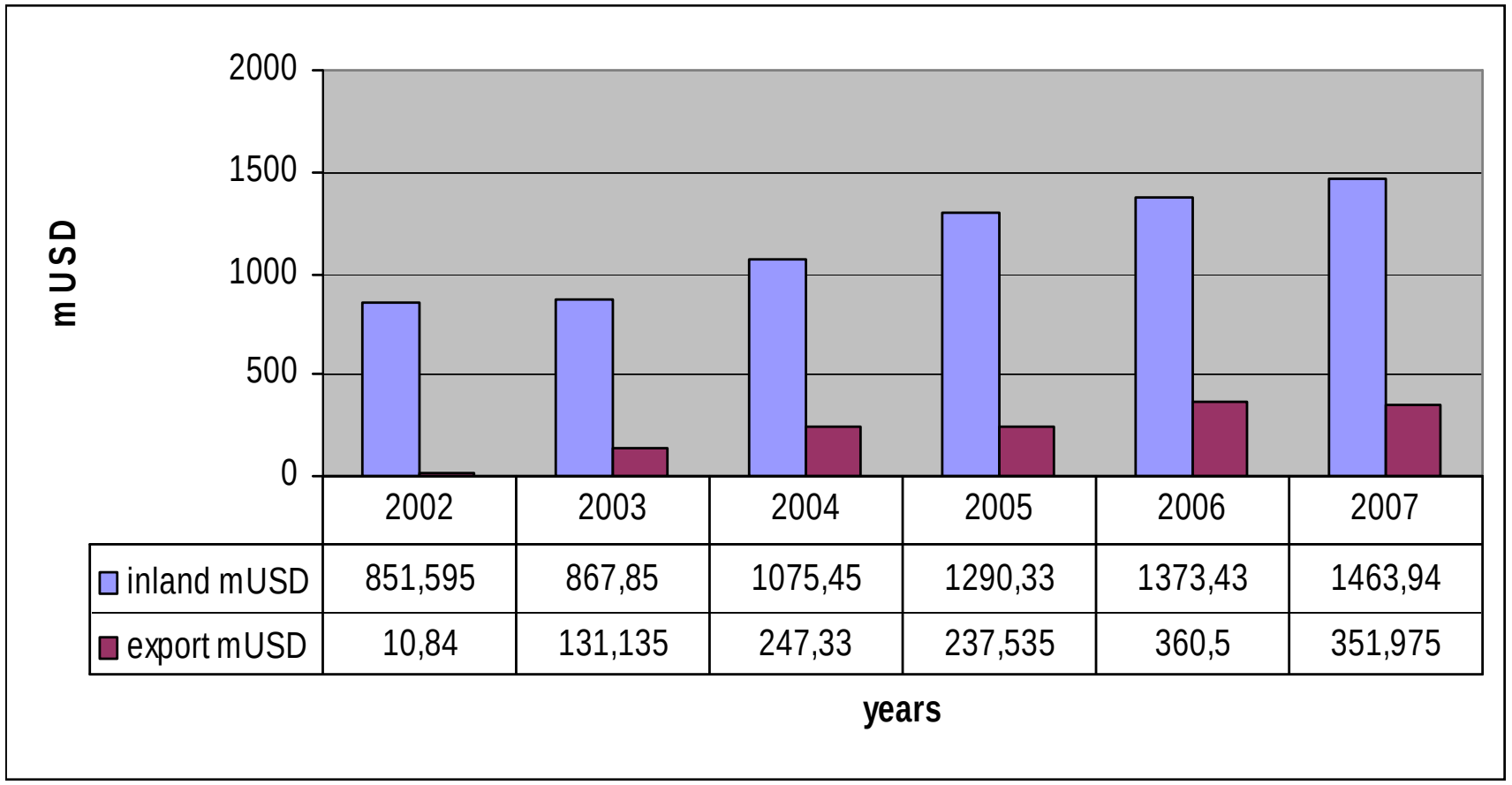
The source allocation of EEOP



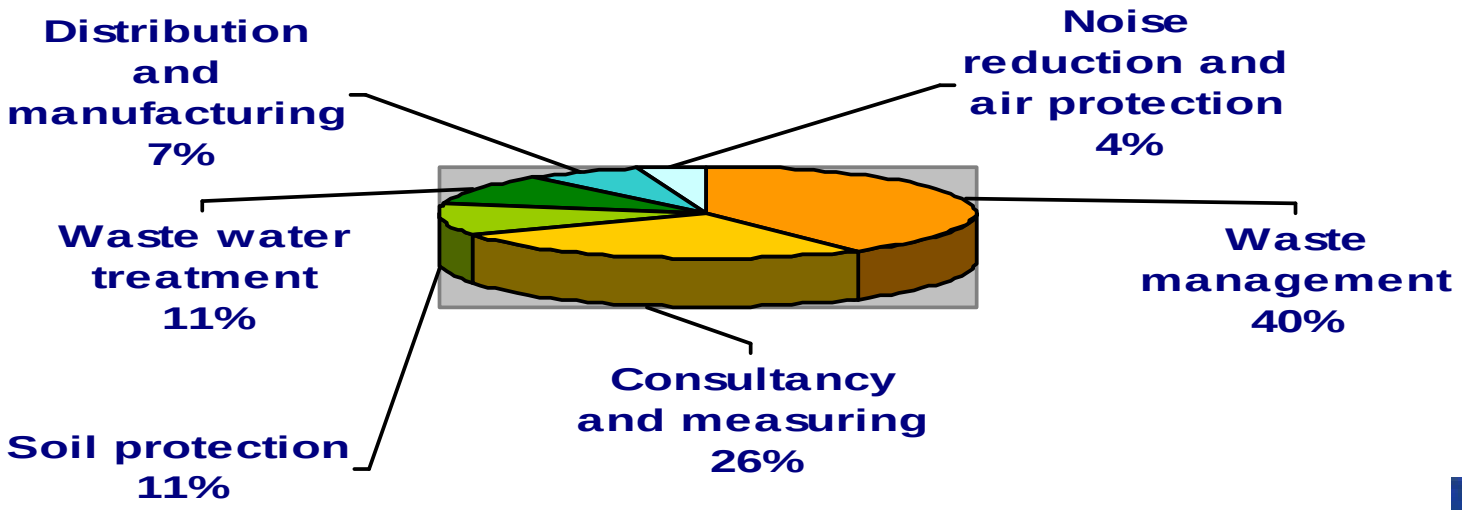
The Environmental Industry in Hungary



	2002	2003	2004	2005	2006	2007
inland mUSD	851,595	867,85	1075,45	1290,33	1373,43	1463,94
export mUSD	10,84	131,135	247,33	237,535	360,5	351,975

Companies on the Environmental market in Hungary

- Mainly SME's
- Many joint ventures
- Good contact to the regions other countries
- successful enterprises in Central and Eastern Europe



Meet the environmental sector of Hungary

ÖKOINDUSTRIA

International Exhibition for the

Eenvironmental Iindustry

BUDAPEST, 18-20 November 2009

‘Meeting point for partners of

environmental industry’


Thank You for your kind attention!
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